IN PERIL OF WRECK, He Calls Upon Clergymen to Urge Ameri-eans to Pause and Think Before Plans-ing Into a Policy of Colonial Extension— Bemarks on Extemporaneous Preaching

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the dicease of New York held its annual meeting yeserday in Grace Chapel, 414 East Fourteenth treet. Most of the day was given up to the reports of committees and similar business. At the morning session Bishop Potter, who presided, delivered an address of welcome, in the course of which he said: "I am profoundly persuaded that the pulpit

of our time has lost nothing of its hold upon the hearts and consciences of men that it might not recover if it was seriously purposed to do so. My quarrel with the modern preacher is that he has so soon and so easily reached the conclusion which disparages the pulpit as a throne, and the possibilities of its influence in his hands who can ose it with a reverence for its divine institution, and an enduring faith in its supernatural power; in a word, the vice of our time, men and brethren, in the matter of preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ, is that they who are called to that office and ministry esteem it so lightly and discharge it so carelessly, so im-properly, so often indifferently.

"I do not want here to speak one harsh and ungracious word if I can help it, but I must own to the amazement with which on some of those rare occasions when it has been my privilege to hearlanybody else preach, it has been my fortune now and then to hear a dea-eon or a youthful priest get up and inflict urios a Christian congregation of devout and thoughtful people the rude maunderingsthey deserve to be called by no better name of some utterly sophomorie mind, extem-poraneously delivered, and often in vulgar and ungrammatical English.

'I know we have come upon the era of extemporaneous preaching, and I am told often enough that the people like it better. I suppose they do, for we all like what neither taxes the attention nor touches the conscience, especially if it be soon over, and the extemporaneous preacher, having often very little to say, has, at least, in his preaching the solitary virtue of brevity. But I maintain that this is treating most tramendous responsibility and a most glorious and august opportunity with scanty respect and still scantier conscience.

respect and still scantier conscience.

"Let me entreat my brethren, and especially my young brethren of the clergy, to write at least one sermon in the week, and to get yeady for it, and for every sermon, on their knees, and with their Greek Testaments in their hand and the best learning of the time within their reach. Do you want men to listen to you? Then prepare for them something which, so far as you can make it, shall be worth listening to."

After calling attention to the laxity of the laity in church work the Bishop continued by saying that never were the times more perileus morally, intellectually and politically.

"The nation has had too much," he said, "during the past few months to blind and intexleate it. It has won an easy victory over an effete and decrepit adversary in which no spiendors of individual heroism nor triumphs of a val skill—and in these we may indulge a just p. Ac—ought to blind our eyes to the fact that we have had a very easy task against a very feeble foe. And now, with unexpected fruits of victory in our hands, what, men are asking, are we going to do with them?

"Nay, rather, the solemn question is, What are they going to do with us? Upon what wild course of so-called imperialism are they going to launch a people, many of whom are dizzy already with the dream of colonial gains, and who expect to repeat in distant islands a me such history as our conquered enemy wrote long ago in blood and plunder in her colonies here and in South America. We have, indeed, our Congress to direct this race for empire, and our gaunt and physically wrecked sons and brothers by tens of thousands at home to show us how they will do it.

"At such a time, as never before, the Church and our gaunt and physically wrecked sons and brothers by tens of thousands at home to show us how they will do it.

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"How to make the proper in her of the public a

"Most opportune is it. I think, that in the ser of a nation already dizzy with the dream of what it may achieve by conquests through the force of arms, there should sound that strong, temperate and most cogently reasoned message which rings through the ukase of the Emperor of Rusais. It is an unanswerable indictment of the enormous folly and essential madness of the international race for increased armaments—ships and forts and men, piled up in ever greatening proportions, until, at last, the utmost limit of a nation's resources in men and money has been reached, the last man has been dragged from his family, the last shekel has been borrowed from rejuctant creditors and the empire or the re-

the last man has been dragged from his family, the last shokel has been borrowed from reluctant creditors and the empire or the republic makes its wild plunge, at length, into irredeemable bankrupter.

"And this is called 'statesmanship' and the 'wisdom of diplomacy,' as against the visionary dreams of an imaginative centimentalism. For myself, it is better described in those very recent words of a singularly clear, hardlesded and acute English statesman, whom nobody will accuse of being visionary or a dreamer, I mean Bir William Vernon Harcourt, who pronounced the present rivalry of the great powers of the world in the matter of chips and men as simply insensate folly!

"Inope that this convention will not securate without some expression of sympathy and admiration for an act so truly noble and words so greatly wise as those of the ruler to whom I have already referred. May God give him courage to persevere in his high and holy purpose and may the Ruler of rulers turn the heart of Kings, Presidents and peoples toward an aspiration so generous and a purpose of truly Christike!

A recommendation was made by the Board of Trustees that the Life Insurance Fund and the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen be abandoned. It was adopted in 1893 and has not proved a success, Bishop Weston of Texas was visitor at the convention and the courtesy of a seat on the platform was extended to him by a unanimous vote. There were services at the Convention Fifth avenue and Tenth street, last evening. To-day the convention will vote on delegates to the General Convention to be held in Washington next month. Capt. A. T. Mahan is one of the nominess for lay delegate.

BANKER MORRISON TREES THIEF Forces Him Un on Olympia Fire Escape

John Bender surrendered to Policeman Pant ger yesterday morning, after he had been treed on a fire escape with a stolen suit of clothes and a hat in his possession. Credit for the capture of Bender really belongs to Mr. Lewis W. Mordson, a banker and broker, who owned the

When Mr. Morrison went to his office, at 1455 Broadway, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning he found Bender just ready to depart with a suit of office clothes and the hat. Bender did depart, and, as the banker had never seen him before, he followed closely to recover the suit. The chase began in front of the building. which is near Fortieth street. Bender rar north to Forty-first street, with Morrison not

more than three yards behind, through Forty-first atreet to Seventh avenue, north again and into the back door of the Hotel Metropole, through the hotel, via café and office to Broad-way once more, and then again north as far as Forty-fifth atreet. At this point Morrison had

Forty-fifth atreet. At this point Morrison had gained a yard.

Bender now turned east, encircled an ashcan to confuse the pursuer, and then darted up the fire escape on the Forty-fifth street side of the Dlympia Theatre, which unlike most fire escapes, extends way down to the sidewalk. The fugilive ascended to the third landing. The banker followed as far as the second, and then Policeman Pantzer of the Broadway squad appeared at the foot of the fire escape and demanded an explanation.

This man is following me and I want him arrested, shouted Bender.

He's a thiel, said Mr. Morrison. Pantzer aw the clothes in Bender's possession and accepted the banker's version.

Bender then gave up and allowed himself to be arrested.

He was arraigned in the West Thirty-fourth

be arrested.

He was arraigned in the West Thirty-fourth
Street Police Court on the charge of larceny
and Magistrate Cornell held him in \$500 for trial.

Temperance Women's Convention. The fifteenth annual convention of the Kings County Woman's Christian Temperance Union was opened yesterday in the Baptist Temple. rooklyn, and will be continued to-day. Mrs. mms F. Pettingill, the President, said that e tomperance work was making stendy head-is both in this country and alroad.

LIVE POPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The first visit of the Marquise de Bretou this country since her childhood revives mories of the accident off States Island wenty-two years ago, in which her parent ir, and Mrs. Garner, were drowned. The Mr. and Mrs. Garner, were drowned. The only woman survivor of the socident was Mrs. William C. Whitner. It is not generally known that the late Fanny Davenoort adopted and brought up two children who were made orphans by this accident. They are a nephew and niece, to whom she was devotedly attached throughout her life. Their name is Thorn. They are the children of a younger slater of Miss Davenport who was on the stage for a brief period while her father was measurer of a theatre in Philadelphia. She was a beautiful girl and was married secretly to a roung Philadelphian of wenith. He was a brother of Mrs. Gerner and was one of the victims of the disaster in which she rerished. His widow survived him only a short time, and she is said to have died from grief. Their two children were adopted by Miss Davenport and brought up as her own. It is said that they will come in for a share of the large fortune left by the actress, who was commonly reputed to be the richest of all the actors on the American stage.

The occasional arrest of a ticket speculator long ago esased to have any effect on even the most ingenuous theatregoer. Everybody knows perfectly well that the managers who don't want ticket speculators in front of their theatres can readily keep them away permanently by other means than causing the arrest of one or two a year. It has ceased, moreover, to be any consolation to the theatre-goers to think that the abolition of all ticket speculators in front of the theatres would have any beneficial effect on their prospects of getting seats at the theatre prices so long as there was any strong demand for tickets. Every theatre might be shut off from speculators by the most impenetrable trochs ever devised, yet the public would not set the seats if the blay was a success. The tickets would be found only at the hotels and the other places selected as bureaus by the managers, who count more for the tickets than the price they ask at the box office. The pretext that such a method of disposing of the best seats in every theatre is intended for the accommodation of the out-of-town visitors has no foundation in fact, as the New Yorkers who are compelled to buy their seats at the advance demanded exceed in number the transient visitors. But it is the hotels that get the best of the theatre seats and sell them at an advance, and the managers have never been known to appeal for protection from them. So,well established are the hotels as theatre agencies that it is a motto among theatrical managers that "the hotels tell the story." It has long been contended that it would be better to raise the prices asked at the box office. arrest of one or two a year. It has ceased,

There has been for many years more or less discussion in this city concerning the pros-pects here of small restaurants of the kind which presper abroad by reason of exciu-siveness and high prices. No such establishment has ever been attempted here, in spite of the talk on the subject, and a wholly different tendency has always been noticed. The restaurants of New York, as they increase in number and elaborateness, increase also in size, and they are larger to-day than they ever were ber and elaborateness, increase also in size, and they are larger to-day than they ever were before. Naturally the patronage of such an establishment is not so exclusive as it would be were the establishment amilier. The last evidence of the tendency of New Yorkers to patronize the large places has been furnished by a restaurant which was recently opened and appealed to a limited public. But there has so far been little disposition to abandon the larger places in favor of this one. "New Yorkers want nothing when they go out to dinner or supper," said a man who has studied the situation, 'quite as much as to go where the crowd is. They prefer that to anything else that a restaurant offers. That would never be found in the small restaurants that flourish in London and Paris and are necessarily patronized by only a small number. New Yorkers would never care to dine along with fifteen or twenty other persons. It is the place to which the crowds are attracted at the time, whether they are exclusive or not, the place which is the fashion at the moment, that New Yorkers prefer to patronize, and it takes a large establishment to hold the crowds that go to such a place. Consequently there could never be any small restaurants in New York that could become the fashion and remain popular."

Scorching in its deadliest form is practiced

Scorehing in its deadliest form is practiced on the Brooklyn cycle path as much as it ever was. The triplet or the guad dashes like the wind along the path, followed by a gang of single riders struggling to keep up the pace which its riders set. With little or no warning these machines fly along, fortunately working but rarely the destruction which seems ever imminent. In most cases the worst effect is the shook that their approach causes. Probably from that circumstance arises the immunity which the scorchers still enjoy. When there happens to be a bicycle meet in the neighborhood, the nuisance of fast riding is much increased, for then the scorching parties are more numerous as well as more unrestrained. On Bunday half a dozen of them swept down the path, led by riders dressed in green suits with the word "Pacemaker" printed on their breasts. They kept the morning lively for the riders who were there for some other purpose than to show how fast they could ride. Nothing excuses their presence at any time, for they are a nuisance which should not under any circumstances be tolerated. They constitute now, as they always have done, the only objection to so exceptionally fine a path. these machines fly along, fortunately working

pressed with the manner in which New Yorkers stare, and persons who come from other
cities are at first reconciled with difficulty to
this local habit. But if they remain here long
enough they lose consciousness of the habit
which once made so much impression on
thom. Possibly that is because they begin to
stare themselves at whatever happens to interest them with the same intentness which
they used to observe in others. The other
cities of the country are ahead of New York in
the courtesy of the matter just as much as
New York is ahead of the larger European
cities. Americans abroad form a much more
striking contrast to the people about them than
visitors from other cities in our own country
do here. But the difference in appearance is
not sufficient to account for the staring of
Europeans, which is of a kind that makes the
worst New York stare seem like complete indifference. New Yorkers may not hesitate to
look hard at the things that interest them; but
in comparison with Europeans they are
scrupulously polite about the matter.

"On March 14," writes Mms. Marchest in her memoirs, "I gave my first pupils' audition of the season, at which Mme. Frances Saville and Mile. Susaune Adams were heard for the first time. Both made a remarkably good impression upon the audience." The year was 1892. Mme. Saville is well known he and is now a member of the company at the Imperial Opers in Vienna, and Miss Adams, after a notably successful season in London, is to be heard here this winter at the Metropolitan in the same line of parts that Mme. Saville sang during the absence of Mme. Emmin Eames. Miss Adams has no such favorable secounts to tell of Mme. Marchesi, whom she distinctly repudiates as her teacher. She says that her success is due to another teacher, and has specifically announced that Mme. Marchesi is entitled to none of the credit for her methods. Mme. Marchesi is the famous teacher of many singers and does not hesitate to forget those among them whom she does not care to remember; but it is not a frequent experience for her to be denounced by an artist so much praised as Miss Adams has been. Aims. Melba is to-day the particular star of the Marchesi gallery. Fimma Eames was in the performances described by the famous teacher, but it was only Mme. Melba who received the distinction of being called "My dear pupil." Miss Adams is one of the few successful singers who have been courageous enough to maintain that they are not pupils of Mme. Marchesi's. Fut she is not one of the singers whose stock in trade consists of the fact they were taught by Marchesi. Imperial Opera in Vienna, and Miss Adams

THOMAS F. BAYARD DEAD

THE DELAWARE STATESMAN PASSES AWAY AT DEDBAM, MASS. Law, Whom He Went to Vielt on Aug. 86 Last—Rin Long Battle with Death—Ris Career in Public Office Here and Abroad.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 28.—The Hon. Thomas P. Bayard, former Ambassador to England, died at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at Earlstein, the residence of his son-in-law, S. D. Warren. Mr. Bayard arrived in Dedham on Aug. 26 to pay a visit to his eldest daughter and her husband. Shortiy after his arrival he was taken ill, and his physicians. Drs. Cabot and Hodgdon, after studying the case, pronounced it arterial scienceis. Everything that science and medical skill could do was done for him, but the disease, in a man of his age, could have but one result. It affected the kidneys, heart and brain, and during the past two or three weeks Mr. Bayard had been in a state of semi-consciousness. At times he was almost totally unconscious, but, even when he could recognize no one else, he never failed to know when his youngest daughter, Miss Florence, was near him, as she was constantly, during

his stokness. A few days ago Mr. Bayard apparently lost all power of speech and began to sink more rapidly. During his sickness he had surprised his physicians by his obstinate fight against death, and by a vitality extraordinary in one of his years. It was known in the beginning that the sickness would be fatal, and it was only his marvellous constitution that postponed the end.

It had been feared that a stroke of apoplexy would precipitate Mr. Bayard's death, but in-stead he was selzed with choking spells this morning, each leaving him weaker than the preceding. Mr. Bayard could take no nourish-ment whatever after that, and late in the fore-noon he became unconscious, dying alowly, but with the end only a question of a few hours. The household was notified, and with his two daughters and his son-in-law at his bedside he passed away peacefully.



Mr. Bayard was born at Wilmington, Del., on Oct. 29, 1828. His family had long been distinguished in American politics, and three generations had furnished United States Benators from Delaware. The Delaware family was descended from James Asheton Bayard, who, born in Philadelphia, went to Delaware, and married the daughter of Gov. Bassett of that State. He was elected to Congress, and had an offer of the Ministership to France from President John Adams. He afterward went to the Senate, and was a commissioner for the Treaty of Ghent in 1812. His two sons were afterward elected to the Senate at different times, the younger, James A., being the father of Thomas F. Bayard. The education and training of Thomas F. Bayard were for a mercantile career, At the age of 13 he entered Dr. Francis L. Hawks's school at Flushing, L. I., and later spent several years in business in New York and Philadelphia, but on the death of his brother in 1848 took up the study of law with his father. He was admitted to the har three years later. In 1856 he was married to Louisa, the daughter of Josiah Lee, a Baltimore banker. Meantime he had formed at Philadelphia a partnership with William Shippen, which was ended by Mr. Shippen's death in 1858.

At the outbreak of the civil war the Bayards, father and son, were practicing law together. THOMAS P. BAYARD.

its riders set. With little or no warning these machines fy slong, fortunately working but rarely the destruction which seems ever imminent. In most cases the worst effect is the showt that dicturding a strate of the strategy of the strat

VANDERBILTS IN THE BERKSHIRES. To Be Guests of Harry Payne Whitney at

October Mountain. NEWPORT, B. I., Sept. 28.-Mr. Cornellus Vanlerbilt and party left Newport this morning for fortnight's outing at the camp of Mr. Harry Payne Whitney, October Mountain, in the Berkshire Hills. Mr. Vanderbilt has greatly improved in health since he came to Newport improved in health since he came to Newport, yet it is thought that a change of scene may be beneficial. The party included Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Aifred Vanderbilt, Meranaid Vanderbilt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and child, Miss Dahjren, Thomas F. Cushing and Col. George R. Fearing. The party left in Mr. Vanderbilt's private car. The Vanderbilts will return to their Newport house.

William T. Byle Left All to His Family. The will of William T. Ryle of Paterson, who died at Cape May on Sept. 21, was filed for probate yesterday. It was executed on July 2 last, and appoints his widow, Eatharine H. Ryle, and his two brothers. Arthur and Ernest Ryle of Paterson, executors. The value of his Ryle of Paterson, executors. The value of his estate is placed at \$400,000, consisting entirely of personal property. The testator gives to his widow all the effects in his home at 249 Madison avenue and one-third of the residue of his estate. The other two-thirds is to be held in trust by the executors, the income to be devoted to the support, maintenance and education of the three children, Graham, Margaret Dorothy and William. Each child is to receive the principal of his or her share upon reaching the age of 25 years.

Newport Social Doings.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 28 .- The last of a series dance regitals given by Isadora Duncan was sold to-day among the flowers in the Hodgaes conservatories. The subject was "Midsummer Night's Dream." Among the patronesses were live. Potter Palmer, Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Calvin Brice. Miss. Bascon, Mrs. C. F. Robit, son, Mrs. E. J. Barwind, Mrs. Earle Dodge, afra. I Townsend Burden, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. Lorillard Spenger, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. E. Bolius Morse, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Consuli P. Keene, Mrs. Charles Octrichs and Mrs. J. Stebols Brown. Stopped by Police Captains Who Bisunds

THE SUN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1898

Chief of Police Devery made public resterday a copy of the order which he issued on Tuesday to precinct commanders relative to the enforcement of the liquor law in concert and dancing halls. Some of the Police Captains who received the order misconstrued it so as to cause trouble to the proprietors of the big concert halls. Police Captain Price of the Tenderloin was

among those who blundered. He went to Koster & Bial's Music Hall on Tuesday night while the performance was going on and call-ing Manager Ahrens saide said that Chief Devery had ordered the sale of intoxicating drinks stopped where the sale was being made

Manager Ahrens called his boss waiter and told him to send his other waiters home, as Chief Devery had forbidden the sale of liquor to persons in the audience. Then Manager Ahrens sent for Lawyer Fromme to find out whether Chief Devery had authority to make

Lawyer Fromme said the police had no autherity to stop the sale of liquor in the music hall, as the management possessed a concert hall license and also a liquor tax certificate. But Manager Abrens decided to refrain from selling liquor in the music hall until the police decided to let him do so.

Capt. Price called at Weber & Fields's Music Hall and instructed Manager Teller to stop the sale of liquor.

"All right," said Mr. Teller, "whatever you

say goes."
The waiters at the Broadway Music Hall were then called out of the cafe and ordered to

were then called out of the cafe and ordered to go home.

Police Captains in other precincts called on the proprietors of the Harlem Music Hall. Terrace Garden and other concert halls and shut off the sale of intoxicating liquors.

When Chief Davery heard about it vesterday he telephoned to the Police Captains who had blundered and told them to set matters straight. He had no intention of interfering with properly licensed places wherein the law was obeyed.

"It is only in the lower classes of saloons which call themselves concert halls that the law is violated," said the Chief. "This order is not one directing Captains to stop the sale of drinks in any respectable place where the law is not broken. It is not meant for places like Weber & Fields's or Koster & Biai's Music Hall. Those places are regularly licensed. It was a mistake to interfere with them. My order was as follows:

New York, Sept. 27, 1898.

as follows:

Te all preciscs and districts:

The law relative to concert halls, calcons, dancing halls and places baying theatrical licenses must be strictly compiled wifs. Commanding officers must see that there is no violation of the Liquor Tax law in such places. Particular attention must be paid to see that no intexted in the places are sold at any such places not having a liquor tax certificate.

WILLIAM S. DEVERY, Chief of Police,

"That order explains itself," concluded the "That order expenses of the control ders from me. I simply told them what the order stated."

"We stopped because Capt. Price told us not to sell liquor through the audience," said Manager Ahrens.

Last night, when Mr. Ahrens was informed of the statements made by Capt. Price and Chief Devery, he said;

"They are both friends of the theatrical men. I guess I'll go ahead and put my waiters to work. I won't violate any law, though, and knew I was right in the first place."

POOL SCORNS PENAL CODE.

Finally Concludes Keller Is Right and Re considers His Decision.

A lively scrimmage occurred yesterday in the Centre Street Court between Magistrate Peol on one side and the agent of the Children's Society on the other. The disposition made by the Magistrate in the cases of two 14-year-old boys had been declared by John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, to be unstatutory and illegal. Joseph Scrivani of 492 Pearl street pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny brought by I iward Grimes, a Brooklyn truck driver, who accused the boy of stealing a bone ring from a harness belonging to him. According to the statutes and all precedents in such cases the boy should have been committed to the care of the Children's Society fortrial

such cases the boy should have been committed to the care of the Children's Society for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

The second case was that of Frank Gozzi of 18 Baxter street, who was found gulity of disorderly conduct. In both cases the Marjatirate decided that the boys be placed under \$200 bonds for good behavior for six months, and in default of the bonds that they go to the workhouse for the period of three months. When the cases were called to the attention of Commissioner Keller he refused to commit the boys to the workhouse, and informed Magistrate Pool, through Agent King of the Children's Society, that such a disposition was illegal by several decisions of the Supreme Court, as well: a direct statutory provision.

When Agent King notified the Magistrate of this formal protest and handed him a copy of the Penal Code for inspection, Magistrate Pool esized the copy of the Penal Code, and throwing it against the wall behind him shouted: "I know the law and I need no Penal Code nor Supreme Court decision to tell me how to dispose of my cases." "But, your Honor, the Scrivani boy pleaded gulity to larceny, and the statute says that he shall be tried and sentenced in the Court of Special Sessions." Said Agent King. "You are wrong, sir; the prisoner did not plead gulity," said the Magistrate. "Clerk, bring me the papers in this case." The papers were found to contain the formal deciaration. "I am gulity," signed "Joseph Scrivani."

Upon seeing his mistake the Magistrate took a pen from the deak and deliberately drew a mark through the deciaration. Underneath this he wrote: "The Commissioner of Charities refusing to accept prisoner, I direct his discharge."

"There is shouted the Magistrate. "If they wish to antagonize me, I know how to deal with them."

discharge."
"There!" shouted the Magistrate. "If they wish to antagonize me, I know how to deal with them."
Agent King said afterward that the officers
of the Children's Society had been informed of
the case, and would make a thorough investigation.

SHOT IN A SOLDIERS' HOME. A Veteran Shoots the Governor of the Hom-Five Times.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., Sept. 28.-Gov. A. J. Smith of the National Soldiers' Home near thi city was shot five times to-day by Albert G. Bradley, an inmate of the home. Bradley, who has been in the home five years and bears the reputation of being a troublesome crank, came up behind Smith and began firing a revolver The surgeons say that Smith's injuries are not fatal. Smith came here from the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth in July last year. Just before he left there his house was wrecked with dynamite and his family narrowly es-caped death.

with dynamite and his family narrowly escaped doath.

Bmith is a strict disciplinarian and aroused the enmity of several veterans at Leavenworth. His management of the Santa Monica Home also aroused protests from several old soldiers, but investigation showed that he had been fair, though insisting on discipline. Smith has a fine army record, having served as Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 125th New York Infantry. He was promoted Captain for meritorious service; at Gettysburg he was made Majous for bravery, and then Colonel and Adjutant-General of the Sixth Army Corps.

LAW STUDENTS COMPLAIN.

They Want Bescinded a Bule Which Will Delay Their Admission to the Bar. Some of the members of the second and hird year classes of the law department of New York University are complaining of the enforcement by the faculty of a rule which will prevent or delay their admission to the graduating class. It seems that there is a reggraduating class. It seems that there is a regulation which declares that to be eligible for a
degree one must have completed his regents'
examination. The students claim that they were
not informed of this regulation when they entered the law school, and, indeed, were in ignorance of it until too late to comply with it
before the reopening of the school on Oct. 3.
They held a meeting recently and petitioned
the faculty to permit the 120-odd students affected by the rule to continue their course and
take their degree. The faculty's reply has not
been received.

MRS. M'CLOSKY DIES OF BURNS. Flames Overtook Her in Her Apartments Daring Rescue by Two Men.

Mrs. Mary McClosky of Avenue D and East lighteenth street, Bayonne, who was seriously purned during the fire on Tuesday morning in the building where she occupied apartments, died early yesterday morning in the Bayonne died early yesterday morning in the Bayonne Hospital from the effects of her injuries. She was bod years old and an invalid. She was unable to leave her apartments when the fire invaded her bedroom and was badly burned and almost suffocated when Patrolman Thomas Hunter and citizen John Clark rescued her and her two sons, Paul and Emil. The policeman and Clark also saved Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Sullivan, the owners of the building, who were found in their rooms almost unconscious from smoke.

BALB OF LIQUOR IN MUSIC MARKS LION HOUSE'S FATAL PEST

TIGER DYING.

Central Park Animal Doctors Fuzzled-The Disease Apparently Contagious—Keepers Attribute it to Confinement, Which Fre-vents the Beasts Seeking Nature's Cure. Several of the animals in the lion house in the Central Park menagerie have recently all-en victims to a disease the exact nature of which has pussled Superintendent Smith and

the attending veterinary surgeons. The big South American puma died last Sunday, and two lion cubs died not long ago, apparently of the same disease. Ben, the three-year-old tiger, is sick with all the symptoms shown by the animals that died, and he is not expected to recover.

The two lion cubs were born in the Zoo about

a year ago, their mother being Rose, the now Chicago lioness.

was the last of his species in the Park. He was captured when young, and always had an untamable spirit and was ever ready for a row with the keepers or with his mate, when he had one some time ago.

The sick tiger, which was born in the Madi-

son Square Garden, is a handsome beast with a mild temper. The most noticeable feature of the sickness among the animals was paralysis of the limbs. the ailing animal by its inability to walk or

stand up. It would drag itself about the cage on its belly when it sought to change its position. The other muscles of its body worked all right. Superintendent Smith thought at first that the bones in the animal's legs were not

properly developed and treated them to lime and other salts.

This had no apparent effect, for the sick beasts continued to grow worse, and in the case of the young lions their condition ex-cited the pity of. Park visitors as they sought to drag themselves from one part of the cage to another.

case of the young nons their condition stelled the pity of Park visitors as they sought to drag themselves from one part of the care to another.

The cubs were removed from the lion house to what the keepers call the isolation hospital, a small building behind the menagerie near the transverse road.

There they vere free from annoyance from visitors and more in the open air, but they steadily declined and died.

Everything that careful nursing and a vetrinary surgeon could do was done for the sick animals, but the treatment had no appreciable effect in arresting the course of the disease. It was apparent that the disease, whatever it was, was contagious, but that it prevailed only in the lion house. The surgeon thought that the tiger was afflicted with pulmonary consumption, but was not sure. What disease the pums and the lion cubs had had he did not know. By removing them from the lion house when they became ill it was hoped that the germs of the disease would not comminicate to the other animals.

Bome of the keepers who study the nature of their charges said they thought the confinement of the animals in a small space contributed much to their sickness, and also made a fatal termination certain.

In their wild state, a keeper said, the animal has a wide range of territory to roam over. If it becomes ill, instinct impels it to seek a curative plant or other agency to overcome the disease. They nearly always die of old age or violence in their native state.

They have not room enough in the small space allotted them in the menagerie. Tigers, lions, pumas and other species of the cat family want considerable room to stretch themselves and take a little exercise.

Superintendent Smith is considerably worried about the sickness, lest it spread to the other animals in the lion house.

FISH POND IN BATTERY PLACE. Water Gushes from a Sewer and the Boys Catch Killies in It.

Taking a stroll along the Battery, opposite Pier A, any one can see fish swimming in the street. The flow of water is very strong and seemingly clean. but at times filth from the sewer comes to the sur-

The nautical Sergeant on duty at Pier A yesterday afternoon was gazing from the doorway across a dimpled lake in Battery place when THE SUN'S exploring expedition came along. The expedition hove to and thus halled the Sergeant:

"We hear there is good fishing hereabouts." "Who said so?"
"One of our contributors."
"Say, what kind of a time did he have the night before? What kind of fish did he see,

ses serpents?" The expedition and the Bergeant put up their megaphones and came close aboard. The Sergeant said the lake had been in existence about six days. It is about a quarter of a block long and half the width of Battery place. The water is, as a rule, clear as crystal and brackish. The source of the lake was traced by the expedition to a manhole on the sidewalk of the northwesterly edge of Battery Park. The water was gushing at the rate of twenty or thirty gallons a minute from the perforations and edges of the manhole cover and from the cuivert at the curb in front of the manhole. Sometimes the force of the geyser was so strong that the manhole cover rose several inches.

The gushing water made a swift stream and brackish. The source of the lake was

manhole. Sometimes the force of the geyser was so strong that the manhole cover rose several inches.

The gushing water made a swift stream much like a mountain brook and about six feet wide and six inches deep. There was an oatlet for most of the water through a gutter running into the yacht landing basin near Pier A. The overflow made the lake. The small boys who were wading in the lake said they had seen no sharks or whales or sea serpents, but that they had caught "Killies," the name hereabouts for the little killifishes abundant all along the North Atlantic coast.

The nautical Sergeant said he had heard that the Aquarium on Battery Park supplied the water to the lake. He had nothing to do, officially, with things on land, even though they were affoat there, but he knew that the land lubbers of the Church street station had reported the lake to the proper authorities.

The expedition set sail for the Aquarium where it was found that representatives of the Department of Sewers, the Department of Water Supply and the Park Department of Water Supply and the Park Department of Nothing had been around trying to find the cause of the phenomenal overflow from the manhole. Nothing had been done toward solving the mystery. One of the Aquarium experts said he had no doubt that the water was from the waste pipes of the fish'show. The brackish nature of the swater of the lake was caused by the commingling of the fresh and sait water waste from the Aquarium pools and tanks. As most of the tanks are far above the level of the street the force of the water seeking its level would naturally raise the iron cover of a manhole. The Aquarium man said he thought there was an obstruction in the sewer. He thought it not unlikely that some fish, killies doubtless, had reached the new lake through the sewer.

HE HAD FOUR WIVES.

Mr. Middleton Goes to a Canadian Penitentiary for Four Years.

TORONTO, Sept. 28.-Launcelot Willoughby Middleton, alias Alexander McDonald, the bigamist and pretended railroad promoter, was sentenced to seven years in the pententiary at Woodstock to-day for bigamy. He had four

Dale-Messinger.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 28.-Miss Emily Neilson Messinger, daughter of Mrs. Daniel Messinger, was married to the Rev. W. Dutton Dale, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in Christ Episcopal Church, this city. The cere-Christ Episcopal Church, this city. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. John Scarborough, Bishop of the diocese of Trenton, assisted by the Rev. E. B. Joyce and the Rev. C. E. Phaips. The beat man was the Rev. E. M. Messis of Foxsburg, Fa. The maid of honor was Miss Helen Nellson of New Brunswick and the ushers were Dr. J. L. R. Morgan of Columbia University. J. Nellson Carpender, Charles J. Carpender, Jr., and C. Frederick Nellson of New Brunswick, Harriman N. Simous of New Jork. and William H. Reed of Boaton. A reception was held afterward at the home of the bride's mother.

Long-Phillips.

Miss Blanche Phillips, the only daughter of Mrs. Helen C. Phillips of 500 Avenue D. Bay onne, was married yesterday afternoon at the home of her mother, to Mr. Edward H. Long of Manhattan borough, New York city. The of-ficiating clergyman was the Rev. James A. Hon-sey, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopai Church. Only the immediate relatives of the young couple were present at the ceremony. After a reception and a wedding supper Mr. and Mrs. Long left for Albany, N. Y., where they will pass their honeymoon.

Opening of the New York University. The New York University opened yesterday with nearly 200 students enrolled in the col lege department. There are more than fifty in the freshman class, a gain of 12 per cent. over last year. Students and faculty met in Asso-ciation Hall at 10:15 in the morning, when Chapcellor MacCracken delivered an address.

SPREAD OF DISEASE BY FLYER. Dr. Veoder's Suggestion for Prevention of

PUMA AND TWO LION CUBS DEAD OTTAWA, Sept. 28.-At the convention of the Public Health Association to-day Dr. M. A. Veeder of Lyons, N. Y., read a paper on "The Spread of Typhoid and Dysenteric Diseases by Flies." Throughout the past summer the writer had made many observations in re-gard to the agency of flies in spreading disease. It required but little patience and skill to obtain oultures of bacilli of varied sorts from fly tracks and from the excrement of flies. Where no presautions are taken against the invasion of flies, and where no disinfectants are used upon such material, there is invariably more or less extension of these diseases. Thus in the suburbs of large cities ty-phoid fever is apt to be common, and this is usually ascribed to bad drinking water, whereas in many instances it is really due to shallow water closets which the flies frequent and from which they apread infection into every dining room and pantry near by. This is the explanation that has been found to be undoubtedly correct in several small local epidemies which the writer has witnessed.

Thus in the case of an outbreak of dysentery

of a very malignant type with forty cases and ten deaths it was noted that the disease extended from house to house radiating from a single centre without reference to water supply or anything else in common. This evidemic, which was strictly localized in a single

single centre without reference to water supply or anything else in common. This epidemic, which was strictly localized in single neighborhood, ceased as if by magic when large quantities of disinfectants were thrown into the closets, and those having the disease were directed to keep solutions strong enough to kill bacteria of every sort constantly in the commodes in use in the houses. This being done, it did not make any difference how numerous the flees were, there being nothing any longer capable of producing disease for them to load themselves with and distribute in such manner as eventually to be taken into human stomachs.

"There is no dcubt whatever," continued Dr. Veeder, "that camp fevers and dysentery become most deadly in this very way. Water from swamps or shallow wells in alluvini soil may originate diseases of a malarial type, but these, as a rule, are not very fatal. On the other hand, the sickness that kills comes from the trenches behind the camp resking with filth borne on insect wings. It requires but little commingling of typhold or dysenteric material to produce an epidemic under such conditions. Soldiers selected for their physical hardhood, living in the open air and having plenty to eat and even the very best of water, develop diseases of this type out of all proportions to their prevalence in the rest of the community, and that, too, in localities previously free from anything of the sort. This is commonly ascribed to the hardships they endure. Whereas those same men in an isolated lumber camp, for example, would endure tenfold the privations and exposure to cold and wet and not only would not get sick, but would become more hearty and rugged every day. Nor can the sickness amoung soldiers be accounted for by dissipation, for they are under greater restraints in this regard than are possible in civil life. And yet they, the flower and pick of the country, sicken and die, far more being killed by dissase, as a rule, than by the bullets of the enemy. With practically unlimited resources

is no handling of the material or cooling and reheating, the process being in every way economical as well as cleanly. Only faint, sweetish odors are given off, not more objectionable than those from a malthouse or brewery and not so abundant. The chief point is to have the garbage collected and worked up when as fresh as possible, so as to avoid the smells that would arise from fermentation before the beginning of the process.

TOOK HER SON HOME.

New York Woman Belabors a Man on the Street in Stamford. STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 28.—Two young men George W. Decker and Joseph Dubois, were talking on a street corner this afternoon, when woman caught hold of Dubois and began to eat him with her umbrella. Dubois attempt

beat him with her umbrella. Dubois attempted to strike back, but the woman had easily the better of it. The three were arrested by Detective Schlechtweg. At Police Headquarters it was learned that the woman was Mrs. William H. Decker, wife of a railroad employee of Third avenue, near 130th street, New York, and that the young man taking to Dubois was her 17-year-old son. The woman said that her son became stagestruck and was entieed away by Dubois, who is associated with the Howard Comedian Company, which plays here to-night. Mrs. Decker was allowed to return to New York with her son.

MR. CROCKER'S ESTATE.

The Court Orders Its Distribution Among His Three Children. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.-Only little more than one year after his death, the \$8,000,000 estate of Col. Charles F. Crocker passed out of distribution of the estate to Mr. Crocker's three

children. Unlike most other large estates here, there have been no claims made by con-tract widows or natural children. Business Botices.

Carl H. Schultz's Lithia Water, Lithia-Vichy, Lithia-Carlabad contain more lithium carbonate than any natural lithia water.

MARRIED.

HERIDAN-CARROLL,-On Sept. 28, 1898

James Sheridan and Della Carroll, at St. Mary's Church, Long Island City, by the pastor, the Hev. John McGuire. DIED.

AHNE.—Henry Ahne, aged 27, beloved son of Mrs. M. Ahne, passed away Tuesday, Sept. 27, as 6:80 P. M.
Funeral services at his late residence, 55 West
11th st., Friday, Sept. 80, 1898, at 1:30 P. M.
BELMONT.—In Paris, on Sept. 27, Bessie Hamilton Morgan, wife of August Belmont, in the 38th

year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter. DOLLINS.-On Wednesday, Sept. 28, Katie, be

loved daughter of Hannah Walsh and the late John Collins.
Funeral from her late residence, 540 Canal st., on Friday, Sept. 80, at 1 P. M. COWLES.—On Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1898, Emily

Cowles, wife of J. Edward Cowles, and daughter of Joseph S. Lester, in the Söth year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 208 West 122d st. Thursday, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Albany and Rome papers please copy. LUDLAM.—At Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, Sarah Helen Carbart, wife of the late James M. Ludlam, in the 75th year of her

funeral from her late residence at 1:80 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Sept. 30. Interment at con renience of family. RICHARDSON .- Suddenly on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at his residence, 79 Washington place, Thomas Haynes Richardson, only shild of Dr.

Waldo H. and M. Clara Bichardson. Notice of funeral bereafter. RIGNEY.—On Sunday, Sept. 25, the Rev. James Clinton Rigney, son of the late John and Elisa-beth Rigney and brother of the late Rev. P. S. Rigney, at the rectory of Our Lady of Mercy,

Office of the dead will take place Thursday, Sept. 29, at 9:30, and mass at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham. The clergy, relatives, and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Please omit flowers. VANDERVEER,-On Tuesday, Sept. 27, at his home, Monroe, Orange county, N. Y., Dr. John R. Vanderveer, formerly of 501 Carlton av.,

Brooklyn, in the 70th year of his age. THE RENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, har-lem Railroad; 43 minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d st.

Special Botices. GREAT WESTERN CHAMPAGNE,

nest, purest vintage in Amer orted and superior to many. HATHROOM FIXTURES AND AUXILIARIES THE MEYER SNIFFEN CO., Ltd., 5 East 19th st.

We're "hollering" a deal about our new shoe "Model." Here's the picture.

Calfskin, russet, patent and enamel leather; lace and button; single and double sole; \$5. Our Fall overcoats will fool

October and November winds; they'll also fool your friendsonly \$14 to \$30.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

ROWBOAT UPSET, ONE BOY DROWNED. The Other Tried to Save Him, but Had to Let Go Before Help Came.

Fourteen-year-old Bernard Sypher of 184 Richardson street, Williamsburg, was drowned in the East River yesterday by the upsetting of a rowboat near the Houston street ferry slip on the Williamsburg side. He was employed in Haberman's tin factory at Laurel Hill, L. L. and when he reported at the shop yesterday morning he was informed there was no work for him. William Reel, aged 23 years, of 45 Herbert street, a machinist, received the same order and he and Sypher decided to hire a boat and go rowing on Newtown Creek. They drifted with the tide to the mouth of the creek, and then tried to turn the boat, but the swift ourrent bore them down the river. When the boat neared the Williamsburg alter

of the ferry it was caught in an eddy and upset. Reel tried to keep Sypher above the water, but was compelled for his own safety to let go, and the boy sank just as the ferryboat Jamaies was approaching. Life preservers and a rope were thrown to keel by deckhands, and he was rescued. He was greatly exhausted and was taken to the Eastern District Hospital. Sypher's body was not recovered.

MARINE INTELLIGENOR.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sun rises..., 553 | Sun sets. 548 | Moon sets. 421 high water—This day. Sandy Hook. 600 | Gov.Ial'd. 632 | Hell Gate. 836

Arrived-Turspay, Sept. 27. Se Kaiser Wilhelm II., Hogemanu, Genoa Sopt. 18,

Sa Kaiser Wilhelm II., Hogemanu, Genoa Sopt.
ibraitar 18th.
Sa Thornhill. Cook, Sharpness.
Sa Prins Frederik Hendrik, Nieman, La Gusym.
Sa City of Washington, Johnson, Havana.
Sa Croutan, Hale, Georgetown.
Sa Jamestown, Boar, Norfolk.
Sa Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville.
Sa City of Augusta, Dagget, Savannah.
U. S. Transport Massachusetts, Robinson, Santia

(For later arrivals see First Page.) ARRIVED OUT. Ba Servia, from New York, at Liverpool,
Be Germanic, from New York, at Liverpool,
Be Patria, from New York, at Marseilles,
Be Patria, from New York, at Marseilles,
Be Bikh, from Yokohama for New York, at Stuar,
Ba Kineigia, from New York, at St. Michaela,
Ba Wiccieland, from New York, at St. Michaela,
Ba Wiccieland, from New York, at St. Michaela,
Ba Wiccieland, from New York, at St.
Ba Energie, from New York, at Cuxhaven,
Bark Amazon, from New York, at Sydney.

Sa Gaestemunde, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard.

Be Rhynland, from New York for Southampton, passed the Lizard.

Be Liz, from New York for Yokohama, passed Sings Wers, from New York for Naples, passed 6th raits.

Bs Spaarndam, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Frawle Foint.

Bs Motterdam, from New York for Hotterdam, eff the Lizard.

Bs Fueret Bismarck, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly.

Bs Germania, from New York for Liverped, eff Frantas.

Pastnet. Ship Theodore Fischer, from New York for Goth-mburg, passed Beachy Head. SPOKEN. Ship!The Hahnemann, from London for New York, lept. 17, let. 50, long. 9.

SAILED PROM FOREIGH PORTS Sa Adana, from Cardiff for New York.

Sa Launcelot, from St. Lacia for Sew York.

Sa La Heabaye, from Antwerp for New York.

Sa Boston City, from Swanses for New York.

Sa Roman Prince, from Steametre for New York.

Sa Helens Bickmers, from Stettin for New York.

Ship Autares. from Bremerhaven, for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS Se Cherokes, from Jacksonville for New York. Se City of Birmingham, from Savannah for Rou ork. Sa Louisiana, from New Orleans for New York, OUTGOING STRANSSTRA

Mails Cless. Sail To-Merrow. State of Rebrasks, Glasgow 100 F M ...12 00 la Sail Saturday, Oct. 1. 

Dus Friday, Sept. 80. Liverpool... Hamburg... London... New Orleans turday, Oct. I. Due Sunday, Oct. 2.

Acligious Botices. PEV. A. C. DIXON, D. D., and Prof. JOHN H. BURKE the Gospel singer are holding special services in the Seventh St. Methodist Church, near Ed av. To-night and te-morrow night. All welseene.